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1880 - - - 1901.

21st ANNUAL CATALOGUE

FOR SPRING 1901.

Headquarters *For Second-Crop
Seed Potatoes.....*

*Come Earlier, Grow Larger Crops of Prime Potatoes,
Sell for Better Prices Than from Other Seed.*

Choice Berry Plants, &c.

*ALL VARIETIES, CAREFULLY
SELECTED, SUPERIOR QUALITY.*

GROWN AND FOR SALE AT THE


Somerset Fruit and Plant Farm

...BY...

JOHN W. HALL,

Somerset County.

Marion Station, Md.

 Being on the line of the N. Y. P. & N. Railroad, I have
unsurpassed facilities for prompt, safe and cheap shipments
North, South, East and West.

White, Hearn & Cooper, Printers, Salisbury, Md.

To Our Friends and Patrons.

It is with much pleasure that we are again given the opportunity to thank you for your liberal patronage during the past seasons. You fully realize, I am sure, that profitable crops cannot be raised except from good stock. It is particularly gratifying to us to note the steady increase in our business, because it tells us we are giving satisfaction. We take the utmost pains to have everything just as represented. We fully recognize the fact that our future prosperity depends upon doing justice with our customers. Keeping this in view, we not only gain a large increase in customers each season but those who have been dealing with us for many years, still continue to do so. If such were not the case, it would not be our fault, as the greatest caution is carried out to have everything true to name and of the best quality.

During our 21 years in this business, our aim has been to supply, not the cheapest but the best at any cost to us.

I offer no premiums but do agree to give a dollar's worth of the best potatoes, plants, etc, for each dollar a customer may send to me. All orders large or small will receive careful attention. We herein give the full address and testimony of Mr. R. D. Wylie who has fully set forth the merits of second crop seed potatoes. We also give the testimony of a few others, out of the many we have. Anyone wishing the address of any, the same will be furnished on application.

Thanking all patrons kindly for their confidence and good will shown me in former years and especially during the season just passed and again soliciting your order for what you now wish in my line in the future, assuring you that they will receive special attention, I wish you a happy and prosperous year.

I remain Yours Very Respectfully,

John W. Hall.

My Prices have been carefully adjusted and are as low as is consistent with first quality goods; however, we are sometimes able to give better rates and invite all wanting large lots to write for estimates.

Examine carefully on receipt of goods and report at once should there be any cause for complaint.

We Ship to all parts of the United States and Canada.

It sometimes happens that we send two catalogues to one address; should you receive more than one copy, please hand the extra one to some friend who will be interested in it.

Order Early while stock is complete, so you may secure first class stock of the leading varieties and also avoid the rush. Later in the season we have many orders to fill, and the season being short, by ordering

early it gives us ample time to get stock out and off in proper condition. We never dig plants until ordered.

Our Shipping Season.—We can get stock out in good time for our southern trade during the mild weather in winter, anytime after receiving this catalogue, and as late as the 10th of May, for northern customers.

Terms, Etc.—Orders from unknown parties must be accompanied with the cash or satisfactory reference given before shipment. In ordering please be sure to write your name and address plainly, postoffice, county and state; do this every time you write, not only postoffice address, but express or freight office, also state by what method and route you prefer having them shipped. I deliver goods free on board of cars, or to the express company, making no charges for cases or packing. Should I be out of any variety ordered, I will substitute others of equal or greater value unless otherwise ordered. We invite correspondence. The prices in this Catalogue abrogate all previous quotations.

Important.—We pack all potatoes in full sized round hoop flour barrels, which are packed solid full and double headed. They hold about three bushels, weighing about 200 lbs. Most seed men send out barrels holding $2\frac{3}{4}$ bushels, weighing 165 lbs. The freight is about the same. Three bushels of my second crop seed will go as far as four of theirs for planting, hence the saving. When so desired I will put two or more kinds in same barrel without extra charge. No charge for barrel or cartage. Orders will be acknowledged when received and forwarded as soon as weather permits for spring plowing.

How Best to Remit.—By registered letter, Bank Draft, Check to my order; by Postoffice money order on Marion Station, Md., Express Money Order, or by Postage stamps, taken for fractional parts of a dollar, 1 and 2 cent stamps preferred.

Reference.—Postmaster or express Agent at Marion Station, Md., or John Sterling, Cashier of the Bank at Crisfield, Md., R. G. Dunn & Co. The best is good enough for us all, therefore send all orders to

JOHN W. HALL,

Somerset county, Marion Station, Md.

Caution.—The country is full of fraudulent Second-crop Seed Potatoes. Naturally, any good thing is going to be imposed upon. Some parties claim to have as good Second-crop as Hall's. Do not accept Second-crop seed potatoes claimed to be just as good as Hall's.

The only security purchasers have of getting the best second-crop seed potatoes is in dealing with firms which have the highest reputation and take no chances.

Many sections of the country in 1900 had a complete failure in early potato crops owing to the severe drought which was the most severe for many years. Where our improved Second-crop Seed were planted alone or by the side of others in such sections our customers report fine crops, being far superior to any other seed.

Seed to Produce Strong Vitality must come from Good Stock,

We give our seed potato business special supervision having had many years in the business, and making it a practice to plant the best continually. By so doing we have produced potatoes that store large quantities of starch. They cannot be excelled for earliness, yield and quality. In Virginia and the South most of the second crop seed are grown from very small and mixed seed. They dig their potatoes before maturing in order to ship the best to market, keeping their unmaturing seed for planting. This accounts in part for so many failures from Southern second crop seed. In other words the vitality of the seed runs out, declining all the time in strength. The poorest and weakest seed have been continuously selected to grow crops from, instead of the strong, well developed, matured tubers. This is the very best section for growing second crop seed potatoes when properly conducted. It takes the whole season to grow the two crops, therefore no vitality is lost which helps to make them the best seed potatoes grown. Never plant soft potatoes as a great portion of the vitality is gone. Some northern potato growers claim that the ordinary crop will produce as good a yield as the second crop seed. Such claimers have never tried the best second crop seed at all. All I ask is for anyone to give them a fair trial and be convinced.

Failures on the farm are often due to the use of inferior seed; too much economy in that direction. A dollar saved in seed sometimes means a loss of a hundred times the cost of the seed. As you plant, so may you expect to reap.

Some Important Reasons why Second Crop Seed Potatoes are Superior to any Other Seed Grown.

It is well known that seed potatoes stored for planting often become soft. This is invariably the case with early dug or Northern seed potatoes. Much of their nutritive matter is exhausted in developing sprouts which must be broken off. The first sprouts are always the thriest, It often happens that these sprouts have to be removed several times before the potatoes are planted, and it goes without saying, each time some of the vitality of the tubers is lost. Not only some loss of the stored food material but the subsequent sprouting from lateral buds on the stem which are much weaker than the terminal bud. The true second crop seed start when planted with the full strength of the terminal bud and make a stout stalk. Those which have sprouted and broken off start with a bunch of weaker sprouts and never amount to much. The advantage of this is evident when we recognize the fact that the eyes of the potato are merely underground stems embedded in a mass of starchy material. Our second crop seed are not dug until November, after the frost has killed the vines. They keep through the winter without any sprouting or shriveling or losing any part of their vigor. They lie dormant all the winter ready to grow most vigor-

ously when planted. They do not send up a super-abundance of sprouts or shoots to suck the moisture from the ground. They do not really send up more than one sprout and this may divide into many branches, consequently the growth goes into the tubers. We tried new varieties of northern seed from time to time in rows side by side with second crop seed, resulting in my seed making the best crop by far. They are earlier in maturing, larger in size and more large ones to the hill. Try them and find out for yourself.

Improved Seed Potatoes a Specialty.

In early kinds we have nothing but improved Pedigree second-crop seed potatoes. In many sections of the country the past season was very disastrous to potato growers on account of blight and rot and other diseases injuring their crops. We were entirely exempt from these misfortunes and therefore our stock is exceptionally fine and healthy and true to name.

The price of our seed may run higher than Maine, New York or Michigan, but when you compare the superiority of our seed potatoes they will be found much cheaper. I was the first to offer second crop seed to the public. When we first offered these potatoes they were of course a novelty, but now they are planted North, South, East and West. They give better satisfaction than any other seed, no matter where planted. The aforesaid is in accordance with reports from my customers and agricultural papers. We have a number of potato growers who buy largely and regularly every year. We grow second crop exclusively for planting purposes. They are the finest for eating purposes. Second crop seed are very hard to grow and I cannot compete in price with one crop seed. The true second crop will always cost more than ordinary seed but the advanced price obtained for them in market will fully justify the outlay.

Get the best.—In growing early potatoes, it should be your aim to get seed that will produce the earliest crop—nearly all prime potatoes and resist drought. These three points are very essential in growing fine early crop potatoes. My customers can depend upon getting potatoes from 10 to 15 days earlier from our seed than from any others on the market. My customers do say they get 10 to 15 cents more per bushel for potatoes grown from my seed. The best is the cheapest always. The results obtained from Hall's second crop seed potatoes support our position. Those who have once planted them will plant no others. The first cost is a trifle more, but the difference is made up more than thrice by the increased yield of prime potatoes and the early maturing of the crop.

Do not think of growing good potatoes from poor seed. It pays to get the best seed obtainable; we have found it so for any crop, if it pays at all. Ordinary farming does not pay too well in these times; to succeed at all everything must count. It costs you the same to plow, harrow, plant, hoe and harvest in either case, and if you get 6 to 25 bushels more potatoes to the acre, you have made money by using the best.

New Castle county, Del., October 22, 1900.

J. W. Hall. Dear Sir:—The second-crop seed potatoes I got of you this spring planted alongside of other seed yielded twice as many salable potatoes. I wish I had planted all of them. They came very early: planted April 14th were ready to dig July 4th. I have been planting a barrel or two from you for several years; will plant all of them next year. Do you ever ship in the fall? If so, please let me know, and what the prices will be this fall.

I remain Yours Truly, THOMPSON L. BAILY.

Mr. Thompson L. Baily got his seed potatoes from me last fall. J. W. Hall.

Second Crop and So-called Second Crop.

Second-crop and so called second crop potatoes are two different things. True second crop potatoes are those grown from the seed that are taken from an early crop of the same season. They are grown for use as seed the next spring. It is supposed that this forcing process and the selection of these tubers incline to reproduce themselves in the same season; this tends to earliness and more prime potatoes which are two most desirable qualities for market gardeners. These immature potatoes do not sprout until planted in the spring, the sprout is therefore very thrifty. Such conditions produce tubers of a remarkable size very early in the season. The South formerly sent North for all its winter eating potatoes. It is now becoming a common practice to plant potatoes after other vegetables or potatoes themselves have been harvested, old seed being used and this so called second crop furnishes eating potatoes through the winter. As the old seed potatoes grown preceding autumn sprout readily and are ready for planting just as early in the summer as the grower chooses, large tubers and good yield are gotten from this second-crop, this kind of second crop is really not different from the very late crops grown in various sections of the North. They are merely late potatoes usually stopped before fall maturity by autumn frost, in the succeeding spring they command a good price in northern markets. They come branded second crop, they may or may not be the second crop, to the customer who merely seeks a late potato for table use because it is plump and free from sprouts.

The northern potato grower who orders second-crop seed for planting wants the true second crop seed, believing that the forcing and selection of seed will grow in the autumn of the same year it was grown, tends to earliness, and because such potatoes are necessarily planted late; they are therefore pretty sure to be immature. The seed being taken from the early crop, the planting is often delayed as the seed must be coaxed to sprout. One of our great drawbacks in growing second-crop seed is getting them up which makes them a hard crop to grow.

Caroline county, Md., April 25, 1900.

Dear Sir:—Plants received in fine condition, and, like every thing you send out, are the best.

Yours, EARL B. CHURCH.

Experiment Station N. C.

Prof. W. F. Massey in *Practical Farmer*, September 22, 1900:—"The superiority of the second crop seed in the south *arises* mainly from the fact that they never sprout in the winter and they grow with the strength of the terminal bud, hence a more vigorous plant. I made an experiment a few years ago in connection with a northern station. They sent me some of their seed. I planted them and grew from them a second crop and sent them north. Next year they sent me more of their seed to plant along side of my second crop seed. They were planted in rows side by side. The northern seed had evidently been sprouted and rubbed off. They grew with a bunch of shoots from the eye while mine made a single shoot out very strong. At digging there was not a potato in the plot from northern seed that would not have been classed as culls in the second crop planting. This result was due entirely to the vigor of the plants. The stout single stemmed plant made larger potatoes. The bunch of lateral shoots made small ones, for upon this vigor the crop depends."

Second Crop the Best Seed and Why.

From the Farm and Fireside, Springfield, Ohio, March 15, 1895:—"The potato grower who has a home market for his crop and wants to be the first in the market will find it to his advantage to use second crop seed potatoes. These tubers, if small, are full of vitality, and whether planted whole or cut send up but one sprout. The plants grow vigorously and the new tubers grow to marketable size in less time than those from ordinary seed. For an extra early crop, growers will make no mistake in planting the true second crop of good varieties of potatoes. In the South two crops of potatoes are often grown the same season. The second plant is made in mid summer with seed from the first crop. The second crop grows until frost and its product is the true second seed recommended."

The Rural New Yorker, August 31, 1898; By Mr. Alva Agee, of Ohio.—"The secret of success with very early potatoes for market is few sets in a hill with vigorous vines. If you wish to supply a demand with very early potatoes you will do well to try the second crop seed. My experience is that these little potatoes planted whole send up usually only one sprout; the sets are correspondingly few and the potatoes reach a marketable size very early in the season. In rich soil for medium late crop, "Seconds" make very satisfactory seed for many growers's planting, but it is my belief that true second crop seed for very early and large potatoes cut to two eyes on an average depending upon variety for ordinary soils are surest of making a profit for the grower."

Large and Small Potatoes. How to Cut.

Potato culture when properly conducted on ten years average, will bring more clear money than any other crop.

Success in potato culture depends, *first*, good seed; *second*, plant in good soil; *third*, good culture. Our main specialty in seed potatoes is the early kinds. After years of trial I find it more profitable to grow the best and most prolific varieties. They do well everywhere. So many kinds are so largely advertised which have no special merit and we only aim to offer those that we know to be the best. Our No. 1 seed potatoes, running in size from pullet eggs up to goose eggs are the ones to plant. We have a few barrels of each variety, *small*, and offer them at \$1.00 less per barrel than of No. 1. These small ones planted whole or cut send up one sprout; the sets are few but reach large size very early in the season. If out of small seed when you order, will send worth of your money in large ones.

I kiln up my potatoes through the winter and find it the best way of keeping them. I therefore handle and barrel them all in the spring before shipping. All inferior ones are thrown away.

Cut and plant second crop seed as you would any other seed potato. Cutting them down to two eyes gives general satisfaction. Many persons prefer to cut them down to one eye, which is also good. My second crop seed will stand more changes of weather after planted than any other seed on the market.

As my supply is limited, I cannot say how long it will last. I have orders already for one half of my stock. If any orders are received and we are sold out, the money will be returned. We have had to do such many times in the past. Our list is not so large; it is made up of what we consider the most reliable kinds. Send order at once, so it can be placed on file before they advance for Spring Shipment which they are likely to do.

Potatoes by Mail.—The price of all varieties except when noted is 25c per pound or 4 pounds for 75c post paid to any address.

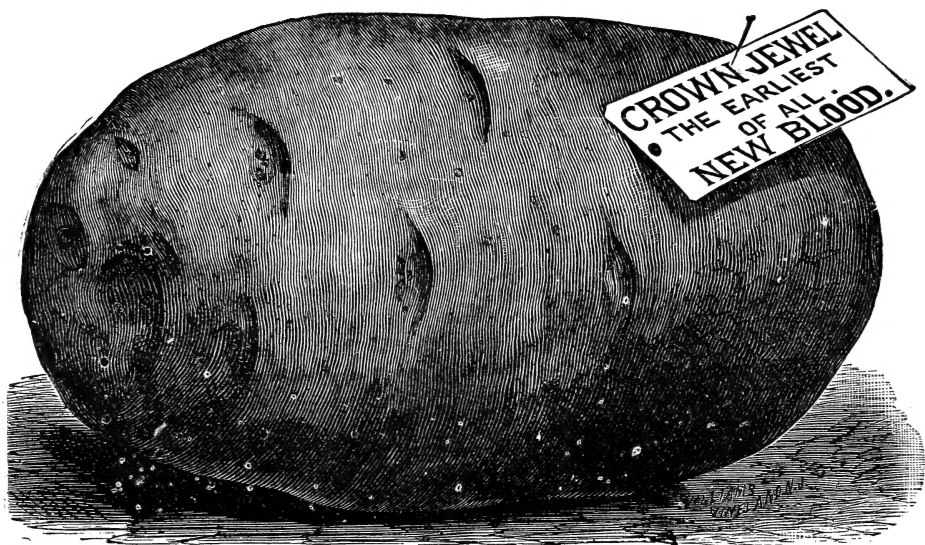
Descriptions of Potatoes.

The Early Bovee Potato.—It is a most desirable new early potato introduced by Peter Henderson & Co, and claimed by them to be the earliest and most productive potato of its kind ever offered. It has become very popular and certainly is a most desirable novelty, and every one should give it a trial. The vine is dwarf and stalky and the tubers grow remarkably close, all bunched together in the hill close up to vine.

The introducer says:—"The Bovee is not only the earliest but it takes a leading place among the heavy cropping varieties an unusual thing among first earlies. It has outyielded even the late varieties. It was earlier on the Rural New Yorker's trial grounds. The Early Bovee ripened 12 days earlier than the Early Ohio. Even no earlier the Bovee would win the prize every time over the poorly shaped Early Ohio. Three weeks earlier than the well advertised Freeman. It is as perfect in shape as Freeman. The color is pink or flesh, shape is very uniform and in table quality it is fine. It is of the Early Hebron type in appearance. Where ever the Early Hebron has given good results, you can rest assured the Early Bovee will be a big investment for you."

My own opinion on Bovee is favorable and I do not hesitate to commend it highly.

Peck 60 cents; bushel \$1.75; bbl \$4.50.



Crown Jewel.—The people's potato, every claim we have made for this variety has been fully substantiated by our potato growers all over the country. It is a seedling of the Early Ohio. The seed balls were found in a large field of that well known variety and it partakes of all the pure and unadulterated qualities of its excellent parent. Its skin is white with a flesh tint white and floury, cooking evenly through. Its keeping qualities are equal to the best

making it one of the very best early potatoes grown. I do not admit that any other seed of the Crown Jewel family equals my second crop seed. They are selected with the utmost care for grand results. They please all, be sure to give them a trial, no better grown, stock fine. Price per peck 65c, bushel \$1.75, barrel \$4.25, In 10 barrel lots \$4.00 per barrel.

New Queen.—Introduced in Maine. It has not failed to yield as surprisingly beautiful crop of early potatoes as ever seen. It grows large size, mealy and closely resembles the White Elephant and Beauty of Hebron in color and shape. The introducer claims this to be the earliest and best yielder, superior in quality, of any variety yet introduced. Price per peck 65c; bushel \$1.75; per barrel \$4.00.

Early Norther.—Originated by George W. P. Jerrad, Maine. It is an early potato adapted to all kinds of soil. In shape, color and season of ripening it duplicates its parent, Early Rose. Eating qualities good. Price per peck, 65c; bushel, \$1.75; barrel, \$3.75.

Burpee's Extra Early.—Very early, oval skin, white with flesh tint eyes even with surface, giving the tuber a handsome appearance. They are uniformly of good size and very few small ones. The flesh is pure white, extra fine grained and of best tasting quality. The tubers grow compact in the hill with strong, healthy, deep green foliage. Samuel Wilson, Mechanicsville, Pa., says: "It has been proved the best early potato for a main crop we have ever tried." Try it, it's fine. Price per peck 75c; per bushel \$1.75; per barrel \$4.00.

Vick's Early Pride.—Introduced by H. E. Vick, Rochester. N. Y. Pronounced by those who planted it on trial to be superior to all early sorts. They grow smooth, large size and are in fact a first class potato as to yielding qualities, and all that goes to make a No. 1 potato. This with me has proved a fine early potato. It is one of the finest rose potatoes we have. Send in your order for this valuable new early variety. It is a good one and will please you. Price per peck, 65c; bushel, \$1.75; barrel, \$4.00.

Early Fortune.—The Early Fortune introduced by F. B. Mills in 1893 is making a wonderful record wherever planted. It is one of the strongest growers among early varieties. It has made such unusual development in three respects: its ripening qualities, enormous productiveness and the strong and vigorous growth it makes, and it is such a good potato that I do not think it can be too highly praised for its merits. Its handsome form and color are similar to that of the Early Rose. Price per peck, 65c; bushel, \$1.70; per barrel, \$4.00.

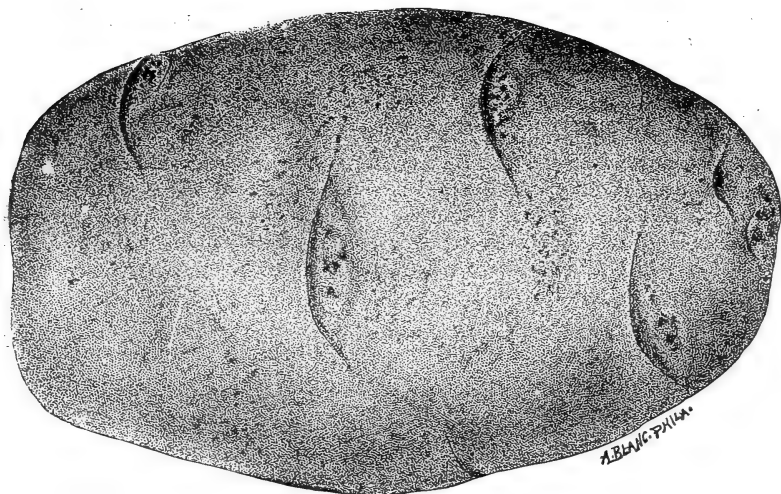
Bliss Triumph—is an early variety. This has given satisfaction particularly in the south. Very productive and excellent quality. Price per peck, 65c, bushel, \$1.75; per barrel, \$4.00.

Early Harvest.—Roundish long, white, good yields of excellent quality. Price per peck, 60c; per bushel, \$1.60; per barrel, \$4.00.

New Castle county, Del., October 20, 1900.

J. W. Hall. Dear Sir:—There is not much difference in the Bovee and the Jewell. They both did exceedingly well and I had one of the best potato crops in this section of the country. I would like to know whether you have an early variety of the Rose: something extra early. I mean I shall want some more seed. I am better satisfied with your second-crop seed potatoes than any I have ever used.

Yours Truly, BRINTON P. SMITH.



Early Rose.—It is still a standard when the right seed are planted. Many of the newer sorts have originated from this variety, such as Early Sunrise, Early Main and a number of others. Today after many years of careful selection of Hall's Improved Pedigree second-crop, Rose are much in the lead. Most of the seed men claim this old variety is running out. I find my second crop Rose have the vigor and health to produce the crops of 25 years ago. This old variety was the first variety we second cropped. We refer with pride to it. Think of this old variety producing in the dry season, 1899, 400 bushels to the acre with Mr. Adam W. Tobias, Pa. That does not look much like running down or out. It produces an unusually large proportion of merchantable tubers and a few small ones which is not the case with other seed. If you want large yields and exceedingly early potatoes, I ask you to give my second crop seed a trial. They are fine again this season. Order early. Price per peck, 60c; bushel, \$1.60; barrel, \$3.75.

Maull's Early Thoroughbred.—This new potato was introduced by Wm. Henry Maull. The Early Thoroughbred is a seedling of the Early Rose. Besides being so early it is of handsome appearance, superb quality and a good yielder, in fact those who have tried it pronounce it a fine potato. The Thoroughbred grows very smooth and handsome, of a light pink color, quality is the best. Price per peck, 75c; bushel \$1.75; per barrel, \$3.75.

Thorbourn.—A very desirable early variety, very productive and excellent quality. It is a seedling from Beauty of Hebron, which it somewhat resembles but it is a decided improvement on that variety. If you have been planting Beauty of Hebron, plant Hall's Second-crop Thorbourn and you will have a much better potato every way. Price, per peck, 65c; per bushel, \$1.60; per barrel, \$4.00.

Early Puritan.—Of handsome oblong shape: the skin and flesh are firm and white. It cooks dry and floury, and is of excellent quality, it is very productive. The vines are vigorous, upright growth, and the potato matures as early as the Early Rose. Our second crop seed are fine. Price per peck, 65c; per bushel, \$1.60; per barrel, \$4.00.

The Polaris.—This potato was originated in Northern Vermont. It seems to be identical in growth and appearance to the Early Puritan. It is being planted in some sections very exclusively and has given the very best of satisfaction. Price same as Early Puritan.

Earliest In The World, Pride of the South and White Bliss—are all one and the same potato, first found a few years ago in a large field of Bliss Triumph. It is quick, strong and vigorous grower and its cooking qualities very good. Prominent planters in the Southern States agree in pronouncing it very productive and the most profitable potatoes they grow; it brings much higher prices than Red Bliss Triumph, beautiful white skin, with a pink eye, handsome shape. I like this potato much better than I do the Red Bliss, it is earlier and more productive. Price per peck, 65c; per bushel, \$1.75; per barrel, \$4.00.

Irish Cobbler.—Extra early; large, productive, good yielder; good quality. Price per peck, 60c; per bushel, \$1.60; per barrel, \$4.00.

MEDIUM LATE VARIETIES.

I cannot grow two crops the same season from late potatoes, and the two varieties named below are only one crop seed, planted late in the season.

White Star—per peck, 60c; per bushel, 1.50; per barrel, \$3.25.

Burbank Seedling—per peck, 60c; per bushel, \$1.50; per barrel, \$3.25.

HALL'S POTATO CULTURE.

How to grow them in the largest quantity and finest quality, with the least expenditure of time and labor, carefully considering all the latest improvements in this branch of agriculture. Price by mail, 10 cents, in cash or stamps. Sent with an order that amounts to \$2. Please say you want it.

POTATO GROWERS.

If you wish to raise your own second crop seed I can furnish first crop matured seed, which are the only ones that will come up with any certainty. To grow a second crop our potatoes will be ready about the 15th of July. Must have all orders by the 1st of July.

IMPROVED FIELD CORN.

We fully appreciate the great importance to the farmer of Good Field Corn. They were grown for seed purposes and are well matured, cured and shelled with great care.

Essex county, Mass., September 26, 1900.

John W. Hall. Dear Sir:—The second-crop seed potatoes you sent me last spring were very satisfactory. They were planted side by side with three other varieties viz: Early Michigan, Early Harvest and Burpee's Early. The second-crop seed surpassed the others in earliness and yield, the barrel of E. Fortune you sent me dug seventy-five (75) bushels (69) of them being marketable. Of the Bovee we dug (69) bushels (47) being marketable. I expect to plant largely next year, and to send you a much larger order in the spring. Many of my neighbors are getting interested as I had the run of the market as long as I had any to sell. It has been exceedingly dry here this season, or the results would have been nearly double. What inducement could you offer if I could get up a car load order?

Yours Truly, CHARLES C. JONES.

WHITE CAP YELLOW DENT CORN.

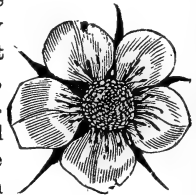
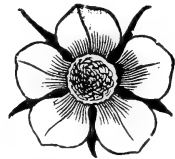
A very popular variety all over the country, comprises more good points than any variety ever grown, being suitable to all climates and soils. It matures very even ahead of Leaming. The ears are large and well filled. It matures in ninety to ninety-five days, commands the highest market price, taking all in all, is the best field corn grown to-day. As the name implies is a white cap corn—not a white corn but a yellow kernel with a small white cap giving it the appearance at first sight of white corn. The ears are of good length, perfectly straight, small cob with deep grains filled out to the very ends, produces well on any soil. Why grow common kinds when you can get better yields by using White Cap. At the Illinois State Fair in 1900 White Cap won the premium of \$100 by L. D. Young whose prize acre produced 189 bushels and 45 pounds. Stock is my own growing and fine. Price per pk., 35 cts.; per bushel, \$1.25; five bushels, \$5.00. Sacks free.

Mammoth White.—A large variety combining all the good points required in corn growing sections. It has a very large long pure white kernel white with small white cob, grades strictly white in any market. It is very superior for grinding into meal and those desiring a large white corn cannot fail to be pleased with it, maturing in 110 days from planting. It will produce more corn and fodder to the acre than any white corn that I have ever grown. It is a perfect field corn in all respects. Price per pk., 35 cts.; per bushel, \$1.25; five bushels, \$5.00. Sacks free.

STRAWBERRIES.

The first fruit of the season; so healthful, delicious, refreshing and so easy of culture that no one should think of passing a single day during the fruiting season without a plentiful supply on the table. Plant them everybody. Let every family rejoice in a patch of strawberries. It is the most profitable fruit that can be grown, and pays much better than wheat and corn.

The blossoms of all varieties are bisexual IMPERFECT or perfect. Those marked (P) are destitute of stamens and are termed pistillate or imperfect, as is shown by the following figures, IMPERFECT PERFECT. of perfect flowered sorts planted every third or fourth row at least, to pollinize their blossoms. When the imperfect blossomers are properly fertilized they are the most prolific and there is no reason for any prejudice against them. Success depends in a great measure in getting fine healthy plants, *strictly pure* and true to name, this we know our plants to be.



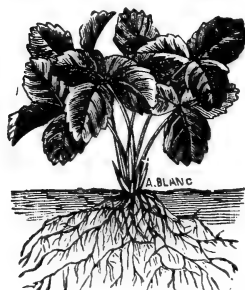
Packing is done in the very best manner and delivered at Marion Station, for which we make no charge. We use light and strong packages, put in plenty of moss, and pack according to the distance to insure safe arrival, and carefully separate, and mark each different variety. Mail orders are packed in moss and wrapped in oil and strong manila paper. We have low freight and express rates.

Hampden county, Mass., September 26, 1900

John W. Hall. Dear Sir:—The second-crop seed potatoes purchased of you this spring did well for me considering the dry season. Shall want more next spring.

Very Truly,

J. T. GREEN.



The cut here shows you a good plant set properly. The top of the crown where the leaves come out should be just above the surface, and after the plant is set the soil should be leveled down around it.

As soon as plants are received, take them from the packages, loosen the bundles, puddle the roots, and heal them in moist soil. Shade them from the sun with boards until ready to plant. Treated in this way scarcely a plant will fail to grow. Don't leave them in the packages and pour water on them, as some do, for by so doing the plants will certainly heat and spoil. When ready to set put plants in a pail with water enough to cover the roots, and take out as wanted—not dropping them along the row to lie in the sun or wind. Always press the earth very firmly about the roots. Do not plant too deep; never cover the crown.

All plants are freshly dug as wanted. We dig up the whole bed culling out the parent plant and all others not well rooted and with good crowns are thrown out. We clean all dead leaves and runners off with roots straightened out and tied in bunches. We put 26 for 25 in each bundle unless otherwise ordered. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Substitution.—Those ordering late should state whether or not we can substitute other varieties just as good, in case those ordered are all sold.

Guarantee.—My plants true to name with the expressed understanding and agreement that should any not prove as represented, I will refund the money or replace it with other stock, but am not liable for damage beyond this. A sure indication of the purity of our stock is the fact that customers of former years continue to favor us with their orders. Nurserymen and dealers write for special prices to the trade.

SUMMER PRICES FOR STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

Dozen rates doubled during June and July. Balance of year same as here quoted. Hundred rates doubled during June and July and one half added to quoted price during August after which present hundred prices prevail, except that on some of the newer varieties prices will be reduced and special quotations given on application. No thousand rates after June until fall.

STRAWBERRIES—HOW TO PLANT.

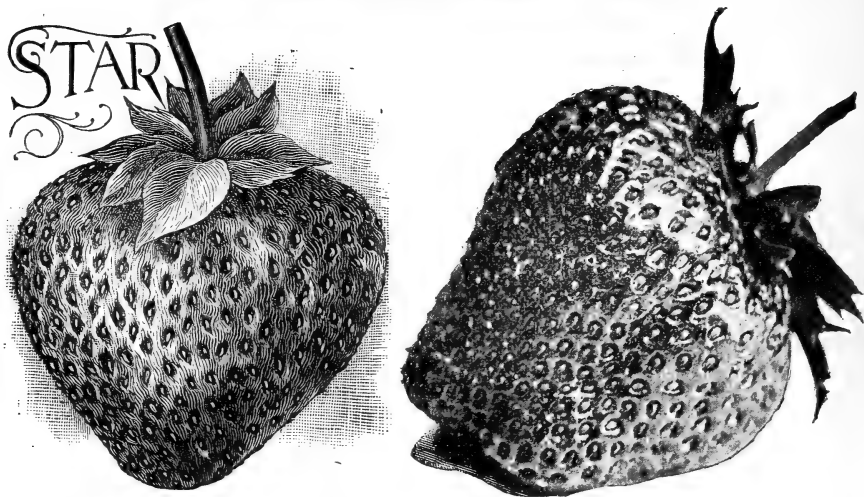
The following are some very suggestive thoughts on growing strawberries which were obtained during 20 years experience in the business.

The strawberry may be grown on any soil that is adapted to ordinary farm or garden crops, ground which has been used for fruit or vegetables is the best for the strawberry; soil should be thoroughly plowed and harrowed until it is in first class condition, well drained and enriched with some good stable manure, fertilizer or wood ashes, etc.

The best time to plant strawberry plants is early in the spring. For field culture set in rows 3 or 3½ feet apart; the plants should be placed from 12 to 18 inches in rows according to the habits of the varieties being planted.

Ground should always be kept clean and well cultivated. Mulching will keep the fruit clean and the soil in good condition through the fruiting season, do not cover until ground is frozen nor deep enough to smother the plants.

Description of Strawberries.



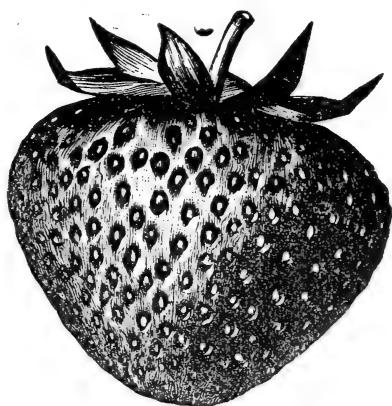
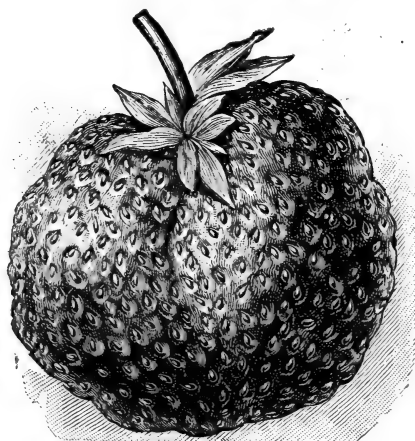
Star—Very large berry of Sharpless type. The plant is a vigorous and strong grower, with healthy foliage, deep rooted and a good plant maker, being of a staminate or perfect flower. Season of ripening is second early, quality of the best flavor. It matures its berries in a dry season, possessing the greatest drought resisting qualities. This berry the past season with me bore a large crop of fine berries. My plants are as fine as grow.

Nick Ohmer—This is one of the most promising of the new varieties. The plant is very large and stalky, sending out plenty of very strong runners. It is probably not surpassed in its healthy appearance, vigorous growth and production. It has a perfect blossom. The fruit is of the very largest size, a giant. It is never misshaped. It is dark, glossy, red, firm and of excellent flavor, very rich and sweet. It is a grand beautiful berry.

Warfield No. 2—Berries above medium size. Its great beauty, firmness, earliness, good flavor, productiveness and vigor make it exceedingly popular. A beautiful berry canned. Every one should plant some of the Warfield.

Johnson's Early—This berry is a seedling of the Hoffman and Crescent, the plants resemble both of its parents. It makes runners freely, ripens with the earliest plants, are healthy berries deep red in color, firm. This berry was sent out with great claims. After fruiting it largely in this section the past season some speak well of it, others do not.

Sample—This is from Reading, Mass., and originated with J. D. Gowing. The introducer says, "they are large size, firm quality and continue a long time in fruiting. They are very late to ripen. The berries are large to the last; for marketmen it is the best strawberry ever grown. It will yield as many berries as the Haverland and will average as large as the Bubach. It colors all over at once, a berry that will do that, is the best one grown yet. It is a vigorous grower, never known to rust, not a weak spot in either plant or fruit. They yield at the rate of 500 bushels to the acre, for two successive years without any petting or high culture. This has been done on the ground of the originator." My original stock came from the originator and my plants are fine.



Rough Rider—Originated in Oswego county, New York, by Chas. Learned, a leading grower of that famous strawberry locality. A seedling of Eureka fertilized by Gandy. Prolific runners like Eureka, the individual plants closely resembling the Gandy in leaf and stalk. Enormously productive, hardy and free from disease. Berries very large; roundish but elongated, mostly shape of illustration, but some flattened and pointed. Color dark red like Gandy. The latest and firmest strawberry in existence; was shipped to New York and Boston in 1899 and sold for nearly double most varieties. Of seventy crates sold in Boston July 1st, three brought twenty cents per quart and the balance sixteen to eighteen cents wholesale. Although the past season was earlier than usual, good pickings were made till near August 1st. It was shipped without ice July 12th, 350 miles in an ordinary express car and sold for twelve cents per quart. Its blossom is perfect.

Pride of Cumberland—Originated in Cumberland County, N. J., about eight years ago. It took first premium over all other varieties at the Strawberry Fair in Vineland, N. Y., where it was greatly admired for its large and uniform size, resembling the Gandy. Compared with Gandy, it is a week or more earlier in ripening, of the same large size and regular shape with large cap and deep red color that makes it very showy in appearance, unexcelled for shipping. The bloom is perfect, the plant is vigorous, free from rust and remarkably productive in yield. Pride of Cumberland is the berry for business. Try it. My plants are fine.

Haverland.—Of great value everywhere. It is a vigorous grower, productive, fruit is very large, moderately firm, bright, glossy crimson color of good quality. This is a grand berry, one of the very best introduced for several years. I say plants it. It will please; season early medium. We have a fine stock of pedigree plants.

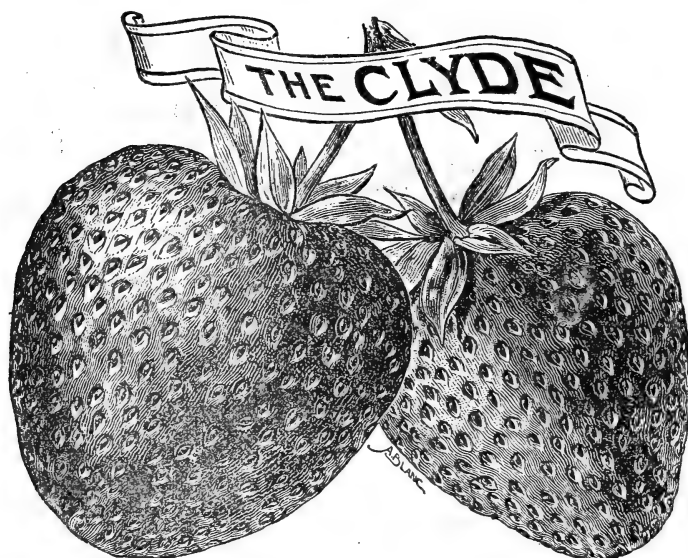
Monmouth county, N. J. October 4, 1900.

John W. Hall.

Dear sir:—The second-crop seed potatoes which I bought of you last spring grew very fine. They were the finest I ever saw grow in regard to size, earliness, etc. They were beside two other kinds and were far the best. I shall want more of your second-crop seed potatoes next spring.

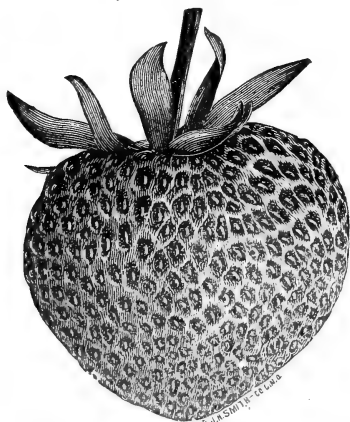
Yours Truly,

CLARK CARME.



Clyde—This berry seems to be gaining great favor, wherever known. It is as large as the Bubach, nearly or quite a week earlier and very much firmer. It is a strong staminate and therefore suitable for pollenizing medium early pistillate varieties. The plant is very vigorous and healthy, there being no trace of disease about it. The foliage is light green in color; always inclined to overbear. Season of ripening, medium early. Berries scarlet in color and very productive. Its strong plants with an abundance of strong and long roots, which penetrate the soil deeper than most varieties, enable it to withstand drouth remarkably well. It is considered by good judges to be the best ever sent out. I have a fine stock of plants.

Brandywine.—This new variety, after thorough test, received the most unstinted praise. Plants vigorous, healthy, hardy and very prolific. Blossom perfect, fruit large; of good form; bright red all over, bearing a good crop; season medium to late. A good one.



Lady Thompson.—This was originated in Wayne county, N. C., with Mr. Thompson, whose name it bears. The berries are good size and productive; too soft for distant markets. I have good reports from it in some sections; not profitable with me. My plants of it are fine.

Marshall.—An exceedingly handsome color; very large berry, of extra fine quality; ripening early; plant very showy with high culture and produces heavy crops. It has become a standard for fancy market. It has taken more prizes than any other berry. My stock is large and fine.

Excelsior.—The originator says: "We are proud in being able to offer to our patrons this extra early, large, firm, highly colored and well shaped berry. It is immensely productive and will take the place of Michael's Early. It is a seedling of the Wilson polenized by the Hoffman. The plant and fruit will show it is earlier than Michell, larger, firmer, darker color and more productive. It is a remarkably strong grower with very healthy foliage resembling the Hoffman very much; that it is more upright and a much stronger grower. We have fruited this berry two seasons. Plant it if you want a good early strawberry."



Success—A large early strawberry. A seedling of Bubach No.

3 and Michaels Early. Plants a strong grower and free from rust; very productive. Berries nearly as large as Bubach, heart shaped, bright crimson color, ripening evenly all over, season of ripening with the very earliest.

Gibson.—A large thrifty plant that makes a good number of strong runners. It is a good bearer. Second early and ripens most of its crop in a short time. The fruit is large to very large, resembles the Marshall; roundish conical, never misshaped and of excellent quality. It seems to do equally as well on light or heavy soil and will undoubtedly become very popular.

Cloud.—A strong vigorous grower; very productive and very firm. Season medium; valuable at the south.

Margaret.—Plants moderately vigorous and prolific berries, medium to large, with ordinary cultivation, and of uniform size, mostly conical, but sometimes irregular, color bright glossy scarlet, firm and of excellent quality. Season medium to late under high cultivation. The Margaret has given surprising results. It has been grown here two seasons with ordinary care, and has proved to be satisfactory, although not very strong in growth. For fancy berries it is unsurpassed and, would probably prove to be a profitable market sort in many sections. Growers generally will most likely want something more vigorous and prolific, however.—Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.

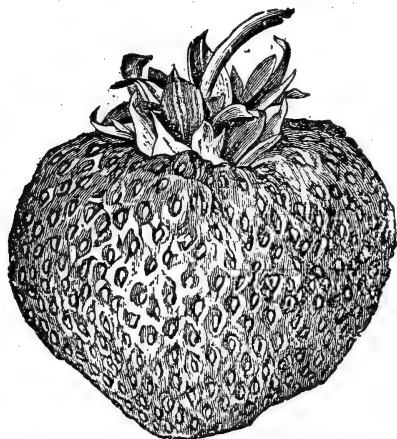
Gladstone Strawberry.—The originator says: "The Gladstone must command the attention of the small fruit growers of the world. As large as the Sharpless at its best, as early as Michel's Early, and not excelled in quality by any strawberry grown."

Kent county, Md., September 12, 1900.

John W Hall. Dear Sir:—Would say that the second-crop Crown Jewell seed potatoes more than met my expectations; not so many tubers for vines, but they were large and very uniform in size. Shall want more next spring. The strawberries have done well considering the long continued drought.

Very Truly, D. JAMES HALL.

Bubach No. 5—The Bubach is very popular and one of the best berries in every respect. The foliage is very large dark green and very healthy; it grows strong and vigorous and is very productive. The fruit is of very uniform large size, bright crimson color, of good quality. Medium early, continues long time in bearing. My stock is strictly pure.



BUBACH

Hall's Favorite—This berry was originated at the Somerset Fruit and Plant Farm. Season of ripening early to medium. Its blossoms are perfect. The berries are large and perfect in form. They are uniform in size through the season. The color is of a rich crimson, the flesh highly colored through and through and of good quality. The plants grow strong and vigorous possessing the vitality to make a large

number of strong healthy plants. The berry is firm and will stand shipping to distant market. Heavy cropper.

Big Berry (Corsican)—It has given the largest berries ever so'd in Rochester, N. Y. Came originally from Germany and was first named Big Berry on account of its great size. The name is to be changed to Corsican. Though so large they are quite regular in shape of a light scalet color and of fair quality.

Glen Mary.—It is a good grower of strong healthy plants. Berries very large, good shape, flesh dark red, moderately firm and good quality for such a large berry, season medium to late. For home use and near market this is an unusually promising variety.

Jessie.—Its quality is high and size large. Succeeds on strong rich land. It has local habits, with some fine, others a failure.

Morgan's Favorite.—Extra strong plant maker, all that could be desired in a strawberry, fruit large, fancy and good quality.

Bismark.—The Bismark is a seedling of Bubach No. 5. Resembles Bubach in general appearance, but a more robust grower and is even more productive. The berries are very fine, being extra large, firm and solid, coloring all over a brilliant scarlet, of excellent quality, in form it is obtuse conical and very seldom coxcombed. Mid season.

Tubbs.—A firm, solid berry, originated in Anne Arundel county, Md., where it has been grown for market for the past five years. Berries large, deep crimson, firm, of fine quality. Plants large and vigorous, a good bearer, very promising for shipment to market.

Carrie.—A seedling of the Haverland said to be a better shipper and fully as productive. The berries resemble the Haverland, slightly darker in color and much firmer. The plants are healthy. It is highly recommended by Prof. W. J. Green of the Ohio Experiment Station.

Greenville.—This berry has become generally known throughout the country. It is a vigorous grower and very productive of large size berries. Many who fruited it last season speak of it in the highest terms. With me it is very soft.

Parker Earle.—One of the most productive late berries grown. If soil is highly fertile it has a tendency to overbear.

Wolverton.—A splendid berry and a pollenizer of strongest potency. Foliage very vigorous, berries large, bright color and good. Succeeds everywhere. Medium early.

Tennessee Prolific.—Is one of good medium early variety, large size and quite productive. It is very vigorous, healthy, with never a spot of rust. I believe it is a variety that will do well under most any circumstances. It has a strong staminate blossom and is especially valuable as a pollenizer. This variety is largely grown in the vicinity of Norfolk, Va., one of the largest strawberry sections in the world—A good one.

Gandy.—The best late strawberry yet introduced, and the leading late variety with fruit growers all over the country. In size and firmness it is all that can be desired, good grower, the berries are large, very uniform, bright crimson color, handsome and showy, firm and of good quality. With good soil and good culture it cannot be excelled as a late berry. Succeeds everywhere, and should have a place in every strawberry bed. We can supply our customers with fine plants.

Improved Hoffman.—It is among the earliest; true Hoffman is of larger size with great firmness and beauty and is increasing in popularity. It is one of the most popular varieties grown in the South for the northern markets. It is hard to find this variety true, many spurious Hoffman plants have been sold. Owing to the great pains we have taken with our plants, they bear finer and more than other plants of the same variety. Our crop the past season was fine and large.

Wm. Belt.—This is a new variety of great merit. It certainly has qualities that commend it most highly, it is productive and wherever tested is conceded to be most valuable. Twelve berries have filled a quart box and they are not only large but beautiful and of highest quality. They color all over and are as red and glossy as any in cultivation, as firm as other berries.

Sharpless or Ocean City.—This old well known big berry in many localities is yet a great favorite, strong and vigorous grower, very large, productive, flesh firm, sweet with delicate aroma of fine quality, my plants are fine.

Michel's Early, Earliest, Youngs Early Sun Rise.—It is the earliest of all, it is of medium size, uniform, very regular, conical shape, excellent quality, in growth it is wonderful. It is one of the best pollenizers we have for early and medium varieties. We have a large and fine stock of these varieties. We can furnish 250,000 of as fine plants as you can get. Will furnish each variety separate if parties wish them at same price. My first stock of each variety came from introducers.

Lovett.—This is a variety that succeeds everywhere so far as I know. Fruit medium to large, firm and of good quality, very productive, plant vigorous and hardy; reliable market berry; mid season.

Beder Wood.—It ripens three days behind Mitchell's Early and a week ahead of Crescent; gives heavy picking from the start.

Cumberland Triumph.—A strong healthy grower, moderately productive, fruit large.

Crescent.—An old reliable, color bright scarlet. Our stock of plants is pure.

PRICE LIST.

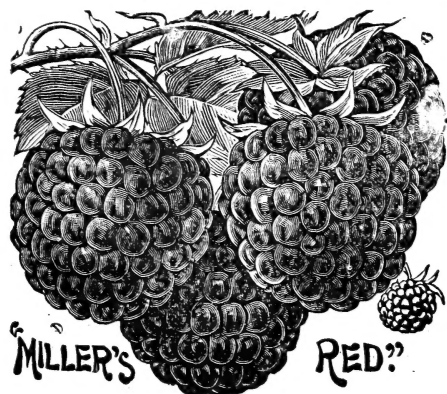
We will send strawberry plants at dozen rates by mail postage paid, but at hundred rates persons must add 20 cents to pay postage. Those marked (Imp) have pistillate or imperfect blossoms and must be planted near some variety marked (Per.) to fruit them.

I will furnish 6 of a kind at 12 rates, 50 at 100 rates, 500 at 1000.

	12, mail post pd.	100, mail post pd.	100, Ex. not pd.	1000, Ex not pd.
Bubach No. 5 [imp].....	20	70	50	2 50
Brandywine [per].....	20	70	50	2 50
Bismark [per].....	20	70	50	2 50
Beder Wood [per].....	20	70	50	2 00
Barton Eclipse [per].....	20	70	50	2 50
Big Berry [Corsican] [per].....	50	1 00	80	
Carrie [per].....	25	80	60	3 50
Clyde [per].....	20	70	50	2 50
Crescent [imp].....	20	60	50	1 75
Cumberland Triumph [per].....	20	60	50	2 50
Cobden Queen [per].....	20	85	60	3 50
Cloud [imp].....	20	70	50	2 00
Excelsior [per].....	25	85	50	2 00
Enhance [per].....	20	50	40	2 00
Gandy [per].....	20	70	50	2 50
Glen Mary [per].....	20	70	50	2 50
Greenville [per].....	20	70	50	2 50
Gladstone [per].....	50	1 00	1 25	5 00
Gibson [per].....	40	80	60	3 00
Haverland [imp].....	20	50	70	2 00
Hoffman [per].....	20	50	70	1 75
Hall's Favorite [per].....	20	60	80	3 00
Jessie [per].....	20	60	80	3 00
Johnson's Early [per].....	25	80	60	2 00
Lovett [per].....	20	70	50	2 50
Lady Thompson [per].....	20	50	70	2 00
Marshall [per].....	25	80	60	3 50
Meeks Early [per].....	20	50	70	2 00
Margaret [per].....	30	90	70	3 00
Morgan's Favorite [per].....	30	90	70	4 00
Mitchel's Early, Earliest, Young's Early Sunrise [per]	20	60	50	1 50
Nick Ohmer [per].....	40	1 00	75	3 50
Parker Earle [per].....	30	90	70	4 00
Pride of Cumberland [per].....	20	60	80	2 50
Parsons Beauty.....	20	60	80	3 00
Ridgeway [per].....	20	60	80	2 50
Rough Rider [per].....	1 00	1 25	4 00	25 00
Sample [per].....	40	1 00	75	3 00
Sharpless or Ocean City [per].....	20	60	80	2 50
Star [per].....	20	60	80	2 50
Success [per].....	40	80	60	4 00
Tennessee Prolific [per].....	20	50	70	2 00
Tubbs [per].....	20	50	70	2 00
Wm. Belt [per].....	20	60	80	2 50
Warfield No. 2 [imp].....	20	60	50	1 75
Wilson [per].....	20	60	70	3 00
Woolverton [imp].....	20	60	80	2 50

Raspberries.

Culture.—The culture of these is about the same as that of the blackberry, after preparing the soil the same as for strawberries. Set plants six and a half feet apart and 3 feet apart in the rows. Plant only when the ground is moist, press the soil firmly about the roots with your feet. Work as you would corn or potatoes and practice level culture. Prune in the spring. After fruiting cut out and burn all old wood and young canes, but the three best; this destroys all insects and rust that may occur. Give culture until mid summer, when cultivation should cease so that the canes may ripen before winter.



Miller Red Raspberry.—Bright red color which it holds after picking, stout, healthy, vigorous grown berries, large, hold their size to the end of season, round bright red, core small, do not crumble, finest and best shipper, rich fruit flavor uniting as it does large size, beautiful color, great firmness, attractive appearance with vigorous, strong upright habit, hardy canes, earliness and great productiveness, it is indeed a most valuable raspberry, I can highly recommend this for either home or market as being the best early red raspberry. 50 cents per dozen by mail post paid. \$1 00 per 100 by mail post paid, \$5.00 per 1,000 by express, not paid.

Washington, Pa., Oct. 5th, 1900.

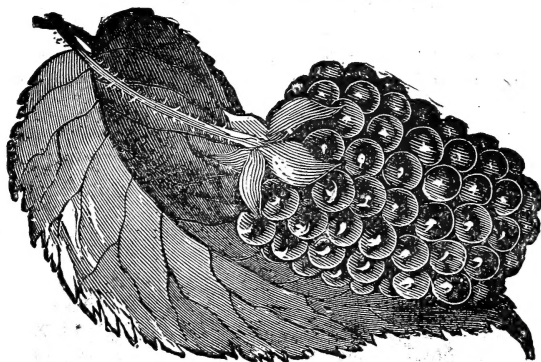
John W. Hall, Marion Station, Md.

Dear Sir:—The second-crop seed potatoes bought of you last spring, I would say that we had very unsuitable weather for planting until April 15th on which day we planted the potatoes bought of you as the weather was backward and unfavorable to growth. They did not come up until about May 1st. We planted other potatoes such as Burpees Extra Early at same time as yours. But yours came up first and kept ahead of the others in growth of stalk and blossoming fully 10 days or two weeks, and the blooms were so even on the Rose and Puritan, (the kinds bought of you) as to be noticed by all travellers passing on the road near by. On the 15th day of June we dug Rose potatoes of good size for table use and after 1st of July used them steadily. A noticeable feature in the growth of the stalks was the uniformity in size and vigor and mainly one stock to the hill. The yield was cut short by the old time potato bugs. We tried to drive them out but failed in the main before they had eaten all the leaves from the vines. I cannot tell how much they cut off the size of the crop but believe it was considerable.

We lifted about 25 bushels to the bushel planted of fine sound potatoes, with scarcely any small ones, which has not been our experience with Early Rose potatoes in the past, as we almost always had the bulk of small ones in a crop. The second-crop seed exceeded the other kinds in yield and size of potatoes. We will want more next spring as soon as safe to ship. We are very well satisfied with our trial this time. Had the season been favorable we believe we could have done a great deal better.

Yours Respectfully,
R. D. WYLIE.

Blackberries.



Lucretia Dewberry.—Claimed to be the best of blackberry family. The plant is hardy and healthy and remarkably productive. The flower is very large and showy, as hardy as Snyder and as productive as any. The fruit ripens with the late raspberry and before any other blackberry, very large often one and a half inches long and one inch in diameter, soft, sweet and luscious, no hard core. The Lucretia Dewberry has won endorsement and highest praises from the best horticulturists in the country. It has proved very satisfactory wherever tried and is recommended with the greatest confidence. Stock is large and fine.

Early Harvest.—This is one of the earliest blackberries in cultivation, a compact dwarf grower, fruit medium size and fine quality and an enormous bearer. Its extreme earliness and good shipping qualities make it a popular market variety. Large stock of fine plants.

Austin's Improved Dewberry.—This berry comes from Texas where for several years it has far surpassed all others. It is wonderfully prolific, surprising all who saw it fruited on my grounds. It is a glossy shining black color, its very appearance has a tempting effect upon those who love berries, coming in as it does just after staawberries people are agreeably surprised at such berries and so early. New York Experiment Station and others give excellent reports of their trial of it in the North. As easily protected during the winter as strawberries. I have fruited this berry three years, it is several days earlier than any other blackberry or dewberry, and I can highly recommend it.

Price of Blackberries.

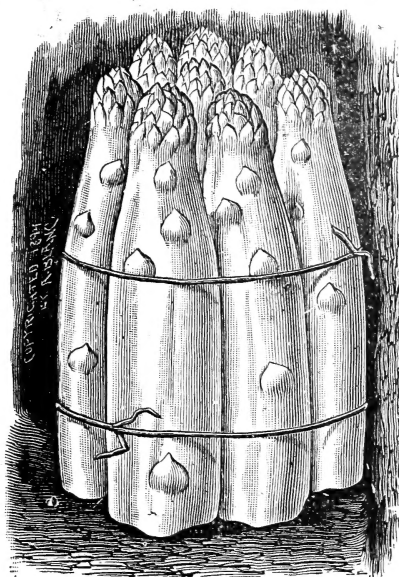
	12 by mail	100	1000
Austin's Improved Dewberry, tips.....	\$ 50	\$1 00	\$5 00
Early Harvest, genuine suckers.....	35	60	4 00
Lucretia Dewberries, tips.....	40	80	4 00

Talbot county, Md., October 27, 1900.

John W. Hall, Dear Sir:—Planted your second-crop seed potatoes again this year and can truthfully say they are as good as ever. They were very early, and are fine potatoes; will want more next spring. Yours Truly, JOHN T. HOWETH.

Asparagus Roots.

Palmetto.—New variety of southern origin, now being largely planted: As compared with Conover's Colossal it is earlier, a better yielder, more even and regular in growth, and of fine quality. One year, 100, 50c; 1,000, \$2.50; two year, 100, 75c; 1000, \$3.00.



Barr's Mammoth—Is claimed by good judges to be the finest asparagus yet offered for sale in this country, enormous in size, earlier and larger than Conover's Colossal. 1 year, 100, 50c; 1000, \$2.00; 2 years, 100, 75c; 1,000, \$3.00

Conover's Colossal—Large, of rapid growth, productive and of fine quality. 1 year, 100, 50c; 1,000, \$2.00; 2 years, 100, 75c; 1,000, \$3.00.

Donald's Elmira—One year, 60c per dozen by mail; \$1 per 100, by express; \$2.50 per 1000; 2 years, 75c per dozen by mail, \$1 per 100 by express; \$4.00 per 1000.

Write for special prices. My plants are strong; they are extra fine.

Ornamental and Shade Trees.

Shade trees. 25 to 50 cents each, as to size and variety. Silver Maple, Sugar Maple, Norway Maple, Cut Leaved Weeping Beech, Mountain Ash, Weeping Willow, Kilmarnock willows and others.

Evergreens, two to five feet, 25 cents to \$1.00 each.

Norway Spruce, American Arbor Vitae, Scotch Pine. Send me your list and have it priced.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.

They are the best general purpose fowl in existence, all things considered. Our stock is fine. By keeping only one breed on a farm, we can give them plenty of room and keep the stock pure; we change and renew the blood. New breeds have come and gone, but Plymouth Rocks always remain first favorite Eggs for hatching \$1 per 13; 26 for \$1.50; carefully packed in new baskets.

Long Island, N. Y., September 23, 1900.
John W. Hall. Dear Sir:—The second-crop seed potatoes purchased from you came up and grew good and turned out well. In fact they came up much better with me than the main Early Rose, and also better than Long Island seed. I still continue to like your second-crop as they can be depended on to come up strong and thrifty.

I am Yours Very Truly, SILAS L. ALBERTSON.

Special Fertilizers.

High Grade Bone Fertilizers are the most permanent and cheapest. In order to grow the best crops of any kind we must have the best fertilizers. The three principal ingredients in fertilizers are Ammonia, Phosphoric Acid and Potash. We must have these ingredients in the most available form for immediate use for plant life. We have this in the Miller fertilizer; ammonia derived from animal bone and dried blood; phosphoric acid derived from animal bone; potash derived from high grade sulphate and muriate. Special brands for different crops, Potatoes, Beans, Strawberries, Tomatoes, Corn, Grass, etc. A permanent land improver.

No. 1. For Potatoes and Vegetables.

[Guaranteed Analysis.]

	Per cent.
Ammonia derived from dried blood and Animal Bone	4.50 to 5.00
Total Phosphoric Acid from Animal Bone.....	8.00 to 10.00
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	7.00 to 8.00
Potash actually derived from high grade Sulphate.....	7.00 to 8.00

No. 2. For Potatoes and Vegetables.

[Guaranteed Analysis.]

Ammonia derived from dried Blood and Animal Bone.....	2.00 to 3.00
Total Phosphoric Acid from Animal Bone.....	8.00 to 10.00
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	7.00 to 8.00
Potash actually derived from high grade Sulphate.....	4.00 to 5.00

Analysis of other brands on application. I have used and sold these fertilizers in large quantities for several years, and they give perfect satisfaction to everybody giving them a trial. Write for special *low prices*. Fertilizers will be shipped from Marion Station, Md., and Baltimore, Md.

The Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station.

NO. 172 CERTIFICATE OF NURSERY INSPECTION.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—This is to certify that on the 2 day of August 1900 we examined the nursery stock of John W. Hall growing in his nurseries at Marion Station, Somerset county, State of Maryland, in accordance with the laws of Maryland 1898, Chapter 289, Section 58 and that said nurseries and premises are apparently free, so far as can be determined by inspection from the San Jose scale, Peach yellows, Pear blight and other dangerously injurious insects, pests and plant diseases.

WILLIS G. JOHNSON, State Entomologist.

CHARLES O. TOWNSEND, State Pathologist.

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JOHN W. HALL,

MARION STATION, MD.